

APPENDIX 16. GLOSSARY (TERMS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS)

Acronyms

ACEC – Area of Critical Environmental Concern

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADC – Animal Damage Control

AML – Appropriate Management Level

AMR – Appropriate Management Response

ARPA – Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ATV – All Terrain Vehicle

AUM – Animal Unit Month

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

BMP – Best Management Practice

CAA – Clean Air Act

CCA – Candidate Conservation Agreement

CEQ – Council on Environmental Quality

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CRMP – Cultural Resource Management Plan or, Coordinated Resource Management Plan

CRPP – Cultural Resource Protection Plan

CWA – Clean Water Act

DEQ – Department of Environmental Quality

DFC – Desired Future Condition

DoD – Department of Defense

DPC – Desired Plant Community

DRMP – Draft Resource Management Plan

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

ERMA – Extensive Recreation Management Area

ESA – Endangered Species Act

ESI – Ecological Site Inventory

ESR – Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation

FFR – Fenced Federal Range

FLPMA – Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FMAP – Fire Management Activity Plan

FRFO – Four Rivers Field Office

GB-BB – Guffey Butte-Black Butte

GFTA – Gowen Field Training Area

GIS – Geographic Information Science

GRA – Geographical Reference Area

GMA – Groundwater Management Area

HMA – Herd Management Area

HMP – Habitat Management Plan

ICG – Intergovernmental Coordination Group

ID Team – Interdisciplinary Team

IDANG – Idaho Air National Guard

IDARNG – Idaho Army National Guard



IDF&G – Idaho Department of Fish and Game

IDPR – Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

IDL – Idaho Department of Lands

ISO – Idaho State Office

LUP – Land Use Plan

MFP – Management Framework Plan

NAGPRA – Native American Graves Protection Act

NCA – National Conservation Area

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NGB – National Guard Bureau

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service

NOA – Notice of Availability

NOI – Notice of Intent

NPS – National Park Service (Department of Interior)

NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

OHV – Off Highway Vehicle

OR – Outstandingly Remarkable (value)

ORV – Off-Road Vehicle

OTA – Orchard Training Area

PFC – Proper Functioning Condition

PL – Public Law

PNC – Potential Natural Community

R&PP – Recreation and Public Purposes (Act)

RAC – Resource Advisory Council

RMP – Resource Management Plan

ROD – Record of Decision

ROS – Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

S&G(s) – Standards and Guidelines

SCORP – Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office(r)

SIP – State Implementation Plan

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

SRBOPNCA – Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area

SRMA – Special Recreation Management Area

SRP – Special Recreation Permit

SSP – Special Status Plants

SSS – Special Status Species

SSSA – Special Status Species Animals

T&E – Threatened and Endangered

TCP – Traditional Cultural Properties

TWMA – Trueblood Wildlife Management Area

FWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of Interior)

USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture



USFS – U.S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture)

USGS – U.S. Geological Survey

VRM – Visual Resource Management

W& SR – Wild and Scenic River

WMA – Wildlife Management Area

WUI – Wildland Urban Interface



Glossary

Activity Planning – A level of BLM planning where objectives are established and a plan of activities to meet those objectives is developed.

Actual Use Data – Numbers and class of livestock, and period of time those livestock actually grazed a specific allotment or pasture.

Adaptive Management – A continuing process of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to adjust management strategies to meet DFC and objectives.

“Adventures in the Past” – The BLM’s “umbrella” strategy for promoting public education and outreach in cultural resources and for enlisting public involvement in the protection of archaeological resources. Goals include increasing the public’s enjoyment of cultural resources, demonstrating that the BLM is a good steward of cultural resources, and reducing the destruction of cultural resources by: (1) expanding interpretation, (2) showcasing cultural resources with recreation and tourism potential, (3) promoting scientific study, research and management projects, and education experiences, (4) increasing on-the-ground presence to combat vandalism, and (5) focusing on cultural resources with ethnic and minority ties to create a sense of identity and community.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) – Small three-wheel or four-wheel recreational vehicles capable of operating off of hard surfaces and in rugged terrain.

Allotment – an area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock; may contain a mixture of BLM, other federal, private, and/or State lands.

Anadromous Fish – Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate back to freshwater streams to spawn; e.g., salmon, steelhead trout.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) – The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow unit or its equivalent (one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Appropriate Management Response (AMR) – The 2001 Federal Fire Policy, Appendix B, defines AMR as “ the response to a wildland fire is based on an evaluation of risks to firefighter and public safety, the circumstances under which the fire occurs, including weather and fuel conditions, natural and cultural resource management objectives, protection priorities, and values to be protected. The evaluation must also include an analysis of the context of the specific fire within the overall local, geographic area, or national wildland fire situation.”

Aquatic – Living or growing in or on the water.

Archaeological Resources – Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other material evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

Archaeological Site – A geographic location containing structures, artifacts, material remains, and/or other evidence of past human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) – public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or visual values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes. The identification of a potential ACEC shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands.

Avoidance Area – Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases, and easements for large-scale utility developments would be strongly discouraged. Authorizations made in avoid-



ance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not be otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

Barrier – An impediment to movement of organisms across the landscape which is natural, such as water bodies or mountain ranges, or man-made, such as roads, fences or irrigation diversion structures.

Beneficial Use – Any of the various uses which may be made of water, including, but not limited to, domestic use, industrial use, agricultural irrigation, navigation, recreation, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. A beneficial use is identified based upon actual use, the ability of water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner.

Best Management Practice (BMP) – A practice or combination of practices determined by the state to be the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of presenting or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

Big Game – Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource; includes elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep.

Biodiversity (biological diversity) – The variation in components and processes of an ecosystem; i.e., the distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species over time and space. This variation is typically studied and analyzed at four levels of diversity: genetic, species, community and landscape.

Biological Assessment – In general, a documented review of programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife, fish, or plant species. Specifically, a procedural

step in the interagency consultation process under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7, where the BLM submits a written summary of potential project impacts to threatened or endangered species to the FWS and/or NMFS for their evaluation.

Bivouac Site – Area of concentrated activity including command and control headquarters, fixed temporary communication equipment, food preparation and eating, temporary sleeping facilities (tents), light maintenance.

Boot Stage – A plant growth stage in grasses at which time the flowering portion is beginning to form in the leaf sheath.

Buffer Strip – a land area of varying size and shape immediately adjacent to stream courses or to other water bodies, where the type and/or intensity of land use is managed to meet defined water resource goals. Also: a protective area adjacent to an area of concern requiring special attention or protection (e.g., wildlife habitat).

Candidate Species – A plant or animal species designated by the FWS or NMFS as a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered (see threatened species, endangered species). A candidate species is a plant or animal species for which the FWS or NMFS currently has on file substantial information to support a proposal to list the species as endangered or threatened (see proposed species). A candidate species' numbers are declining so rapidly that official listing as threatened or endangered pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act may become necessary as a conservation measure. Declines may be due to one or more factors, including the following: destruction, modification, or curtailment of the species' habitat or range; over utilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease or predation; the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or other factors.

Carrying Capacity (syn. Grazing Capacity) – The maximum stocking rate possible with-



out inducing damage to vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production.

Commodities – The goods and services produced by industries are classified in terms of one or more product types, or “commodities.”

Competition – The general struggle for existence in which living organisms compete for a limited supply of the necessities of life. Competition can exist between species, and even between individuals of a species, for food, shelter, space, nest sites, birthing sites, mates, access to water, and many other habitat and life cycle requirements.

Community – An ecological boundary defined by the species and species interactions, which occur.

Consumptive Use – Resources that are extracted and utilized either in an intermediate for final process with or without replacement. An example of a resource with replacement would be vegetation used in feeding wildlife or livestock, an example of a resource without replacement would be mineral materials used for landscaping.

Corridor – An avenue for movement across the landscape. In the natural landscape, corridors are generally contiguous avenues of preferred habitat. In a human altered landscape, corridors may be less preferred but still functional avenues. Human activity may sometimes create corridors where none previously existed (e.g., disturbed areas along roadsides which are corridors for weed dispersal, or shrubby fence lines which are corridors for small mammals and some birds).

Crucial Habitat (or Key Habitat) – Describes a particular seasonal range or other habitat component (e.g., winter or winter/year-long range for big game animals; riparian habitat for riparian-dependent species; and wintering and/or nesting areas for sage grouse) which is a primary determining factor in a

population’s ability to maintain and reproduce itself at a certain level (theoretically at or above population objectives).

Cultural Property – A definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and possible religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. Concrete, material places and things that are classified, ranked, and managed through a system of inventory, evaluation, planning, protection, and utilization.

Cultural Resource – A general term meaning any cultural property or traditional lifeway value. Also, the physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area.

Designated Critical Habitat – Those areas formally designated as critical by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce for the survival and recovery of listed threatened and endangered species. Because the term has legal implications, its use is limited to only those habitats officially determined as critical by the Secretary.

Desired Plant Community – The plant community which provides the vegetation attributes required for meeting or exceeding RMP vegetation objectives. The desired plant community must be within an ecological site’s capability to produce these attributes through natural succession, management action, or both. Of the several plant communities that may occupy a site, the one that has been identified through a management plan to best meet the plan’s objectives for the site (Society for Range Management, Task Group on Unity in Concepts and Terminology, 1991:10)

Developed Recreation Site – A site developed primarily to accommodate specific inten-



sive use activities or groupings of activities such as camping, picnicking, boating, swimming, winter sports, etc. These sites include permanent facilities, which require continuing management commitment and regular maintenance, such as roads, trails, toilets, and other facilities needed to accommodate recreation use versus the long term.

Direct Effects – Production changes associated with the immediate effects of final demand changes.

Disjunct Species – Species with a discontinuous distribution. The most common pattern is a large center of distribution with distant “disjunct” populations.

Dispersal Corridor – A corridor through which animal populations move or distribute themselves throughout an area.

Disturbance – Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement. Also, any other activity that may tend to disrupt the normal movement or habits of a particular wildlife or plant species.

Diversity – The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Dormant Stage – A plant growth stage occurring after annual growth and reproduction when the plant prepares for winter.

Ecological Condition – The present state of vegetation on a site compared to the natural potential of vegetation on the site.

Ecological Site – Land with a specific potential natural community and specific physical characteristics, differing from other kinds of land in its ability to produce vegetation and in its response to management.

Ecological Site Inventory – A type of rangeland inventory where current species composition on a given site is compared to the composition that should be there if the site were at climax or highest ecological condition.

Ecological Status (syn. Seral Stage, Seral Community, Successional Community, Successional Stage) – To what degree the present state of kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants on an ecological site resemble the potential natural community (climax successional stage) for the site. Classes are designated based on percentage of present plant community that is climax for that site: early seral (0 to 25%), mid seral (25 to 50%), late seral (51 to 75%) and potential natural community (climax) (76 to 100%).

Ecosystem – An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, a marsh, watershed, or lake ecosystem.

Edaphic – Relating to the soil, resulting from or influenced by factors inherent in the soil.

Edge – The site where different plant communities, successional stages, or vegetative condition classes meet and change in flora, fauna, and microclimate occur. For example: the boundary between riparian vegetation (e.g., willows) and sagebrush-grasslands.

Effects (Impacts) – The biological, physical, social, or economic consequences resulting from a proposed action. Effects may be adverse (detrimental) or beneficial, and direct, indirect, or cumulative. *Direct effects* are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. *Indirect effects* are also caused by the action, but occur at a later time or further removed in distance. *Cumulative effects* include incremental effects of the proposed action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes the actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.



Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation

(ESR) – Emergency Stabilization actions are taken immediately following a wildland fire incident and are completed within one year. They are intended to 1) stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, 2) minimize the threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, and 3) repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources.

Endangered Species – Any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and has been officially listed as endangered by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Enabling Legislation – The Congressional act that designated the NCA and prescribes the constraints under which it will be managed.

Endemic Species – those native species, whose distribution is restricted to a small, localized area.

Environment – The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – A concise public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation and analyzes the effects of a proposed action. An EA briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact, aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is unnecessary, and facilitates preparation of an EIS when necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – A detailed public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation. An EIS describes a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment,

provides alternatives to the proposed action, and analyzes the effects of the proposed action.

Ephemeral Stream – A stream which has no predictable flow pattern and only flows in direct response to precipitation (rainfall), and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion – The wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice or other physical processes. It includes detachment, transport, and deposition of soil or rock fragments.

Essential Habitat – Pertaining to threatened, endangered, or sensitive species only – those areas possessing the same characteristics as critical habitat for a threatened or endangered species, without having been declared as critical habitat by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce.

Exclosure – An area fenced to exclude grazing animals, usually for study purposes.

Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails – Existing refers to (1) roads, vehicle ways, and trails which exist at the time the Record of Decision for the RMP is signed, and (2) any newly constructed road, trail, or parking area authorized by the BLM during the life of the RMP.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) – BLM administrative units where recreation management is only one of several management objectives and where limited commitment of resources is required to provide extensive and unstructured types of recreation activities. ERMAs may contain recreation sites. These areas consist of the remainder of land areas not included in the Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA).

Fenced Federal Range – A small amount of public land fenced with a larger amount of private land.



Fire Suppression – All work and activities associated with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Flowering Stage – A plant growth stage occurring when the reproductive portion of the plant begins to emerge.

Forage – All browse and non-woody plants that are available to wildlife for grazing or harvested for feeding livestock. Normally includes only the current year's growth.

Forb – Any herbaceous plant species other than those in *Gramineae* (grasses), *Cyperaceae* (sedges), and *Juncaceae* (rushes) families; fleshy leaved plants.

Fragmented – A term describing a landscape where large areas of suitable habitat are broken up into smaller patches which are surrounded or bisected by unsuitable habitat.

Free-Flowing – As defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: A river which is “existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping or other modifications of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed shall not automatically bar its consideration...”

Fuel Break – A strip of land of variable width that has been treated through biological, chemical or mechanical means to reduce fuels and enhance fire suppression efforts.

Fuel Reduction – Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

Fuel Suppression – All the work of extinguishing or containing a fire.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) – The amount of time worked in one or more jobs equal to a work year.

Genetic Diversity – The variation within individual species which results from genetic variability (the variation in traits and genes within a single species).

Goal – The desired state or condition that a resource management policy or program is designed to achieve (usually not quantifiable and may not have a specific completion date).

Grazing Permit – Under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a document authorizing the use of the public lands within grazing districts for the purpose of grazing livestock.

Grazing Preference (total grazing preference) – The total number of animal unit months (AUMs) of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The *active preference* and *suspended preference* are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

Active preference is that portion of the total preference for which grazing use may be authorized

Suspended preference is that portion of the recognized grazing preference which is placed in a suspended category because the preference exceeds the present available livestock grazing capacity.

Grazing System – A system of manipulating livestock grazing to accomplish desired results.

Season (season long) – grazing use throughout a specific season.

Deferred Rotation – discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required.



Rest rotation – one pasture is totally rested from livestock grazing in a given year, and all other pastures absorb the grazing load.

Trailing – livestock use is limited to incidental grazing which occurs as livestock move through the area.

Ground Water – Water beneath the earth's surface between saturated soil and rock that supplies wells and springs.

Guzzler – A water development for wildlife that relies on rainfall or snowmelt to recharge it, rather than springs or streams. Usually used where no other sources of wildlife water exist.

Habitat – Specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or large community. For example, major habitat components for wildlife are food, water, living space, and cover.

Habitat Type – The aggregate of land area potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax. Each habitat type is named for the climax tree species and understory species that would eventually occupy a site at climax, under ideal conditions. In reality, habitat types indicate the potential of a site, for many factors (e.g., fire interval, climate, soil productivity, aspect, percent slope) and will determine the vegetation that occupies a site over time.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP) – An approved activity plan for a geographical unit of land that identifies wildlife habitat management activities to be implemented to meet specific land use plan goals.

Hazardous Fuels – A fuel complex defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location that form a special threat of ignition and/or suppression difficulty.

Heavy Maneuver – Off road military travel by one or more tracked vehicles and heavy wheeled vehicles specifically designed for combat operations.

Herbaceous – Plants that are green and leaf like in appearance or texture and have characteristics typical of an herb, as distinguished from a woody plant.

Heritage Education – A nationwide BLM program that seeks to strengthen children's sense of personal responsibility for the stewardship of America's cultural heritage and to use historic and archaeological resources in math and science education.

Hiding Cover – Vegetation capable of hiding all or a portion of an animal.

Historic Property/Resources – A term used in the National Historic Preservation Act that refers to a cultural resource which is considered eligible to be listed or is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hydrology – The scientific study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water in the atmosphere, on the earth's surface, and in soil and rocks.

Indirect Effects – Production changes in backward-linked industries caused by the changing input needs of directly affected industries, e.g., additional purchases to produce additional output).

Induced Effects – Changes in regional household spending patterns caused by changes in household income (generated from the direct and indirect effects).

Integrated Pest Management – The use of several techniques (i.e., fire, grazing, herbicide, biological agents) as one system to gain control of a pest species.

Intergovernmental Coordination Group (ICG) – This group is comprised of representatives from state and Federal agencies, counties and congressional staffs who meet periodically to review plan development and issues, provide for consistency review from their respective agency perspectives, and help resolve interagency issues that may be in con-



flict, not only with BLM but among participating entities.

Intermittent Stream – A stream or segment of stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source, such as melting snow in mountainous areas.

Interpretive Site – A site where local history, environment, and/or current land use practices are explained through signs and brochures or other media.

Invertebrates – A group of organisms lacking a backbone, including insects, butterflies, spiders and worms.

Irretrievable – A loss of production or use of a renewable natural resource for a period of time. The loss of production or use for that period of time cannot be “retrieved,” but production or use of the resource may still be possible in the future (i.e., the land management action can be reversed and the loss of production or use is not permanent).

Irreversible – A loss of production or use of a renewable or non-renewable resource that is permanent (cannot be reversed), or is so long term as to be considered permanent (i.e., as in the case of soil productivity, which can only be renewed over very long time periods). An irreversible commitment of a resource implies loss of production or use for a period of time as well as loss of future options for production or use of the affected resource.

Key Area – A relatively small area that reflects or has the ability to reflect the effectiveness of management actions over a much larger area.

Key Habitat – See crucial habitat.

Knowledgeable and Reasonable Practices – Those practices, or combination of component practices, developed through a systematic approach and implemented in a manner which demonstrates reasonable success in minimiz-

ing adverse resource impacts. Any knowledgeable or reasonable practice which is not expressly described in this RMP, but is proposed and developed at a later date, would be based on the following: (1) current scientific rationale, applicable study results, or other documentation which reasonably demonstrates that improvement would result from implementing the practice; (2) the recommendations of an ID team responsible for reviewing, interpreting and documenting the scientific literature or study results upon which the knowledgeable and reasonable practice is based; and (3) completion of an environmental assessment documenting how the knowledgeable and reasonable practice would meet resource objectives.

Landscape Diversity – The variation of pattern and size of communities within a landscape, including the size of unfragmented habitat, the existence of migration corridors, the juxtaposing of feeding and cover habitat, etc.

Landscape Level Processes – Natural or human activities which create patterns at the level of landscapes (i.e., across community boundaries). Run this definition past the team to see if they agree

Land Transfer – (For the purposes of the NCA) The exchange, or other conveyance of land, from one owner to another.

Leakage – The amount of a dollar that leaks out or leaves an area or region to be spent elsewhere rather than remaining to be spent in the area it was generated.

Leasable Minerals – Minerals subject to lease by the Federal government under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, including coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulphur, and geothermal steam.

Lek – A site where birds, specifically grouse, regularly congregate for display and courtship purposes.



Light Maneuver – Off-road military travel by one or more wheeled vehicles not including wheeled vehicles designed specifically for combat operations.

Management Area – A portion of the Field Office where BLM administered public lands would remain in public ownership for the long term, unless the RMP is amended. Lands would be managed for multiple use purposes consistent with the NCA-enabling legislation.

Management Framework Plan (MFP) – A BLM land use plan for a specific area of land called a planning unit. MFP's were the first generation of BLM land use plans, prior to completion of Resource Management Plans.

Mesic – Relatively moist habitat sites typically occupied by vegetative species requiring relatively higher amounts of soil moisture for survival.

Mineral Withdrawal – Closure of public land to specific mineral development laws, such as the Mining Law of 1872 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Withdrawal of public lands is subject to valid existing rights, such as valid mining claims and mineral leases which precede the withdrawal.

Mitigation – Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, compensate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Monitoring – The systematic gathering of data to determine whether progress is being made in achieving land use objectives or goals.

Motorized Vehicle – Any form of motorized transportation. (Also see Off Highway Vehicle).

Multiple Use – The management of the public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these re-

sources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

Multipliers – The change in some economic measure resulting from a specified change in some other economic measure.

National Register of Historic Places – A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, or archaeology, and culture, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and maintained by the Secretary of Interior.

Natural Regeneration (Revegetation) – The regeneration of a site by natural means, whether from seedlings originating by natural seeding, or from sprouts and other plants which reproduce vegetatively. Natural regeneration may or may not be preceded by site preparation.

Nested Frequency Trend Monitoring – A method of monitoring rangeland trend that consists of observing plots of various sizes along a transect. The frame is constructed such that successively smaller plots are included within the next larger plot.

Net Resource Value Change – The difference in value of planned resource outputs on an area before and after a fire. This figure includes all resource values including range, watershed, wildlife, soils and recreation. This figure is the average dollar value per acre within each fire management zone.



Non-Attainment Area – An airshed in which one or more air quality standards are not being met.

Non-Consumptive – Resources that are not extracted but are utilized in an activity that does not diminish their quantity or value. An example would be the view of a canyon or rock outcrop that remains long after the visitor has departed.

Non-Discretionary Action – A BLM action that is required by law or regulation. These types of actions cannot vary by alternative within the RMP.

Non-Game – Species of animals which are not managed as a sport hunting resource.

Nonpoint Source – A source of water pollution which cannot be attributed to a specific point or small area, but is generated on a wider scale from a larger land area. Nonpoint source pollutants may include sediment, nutrient, chemical or bacteria loadings to a body of water. Nonpoint sources of these pollutants may include activities such as grazing, mining, timber harvesting, high use recreation and road construction and maintenance.

Noxious Weed – Any plant designated as noxious by the Director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Obligate Hydric Vegetation – Plants that are dependent on the constant presence of free water or saturated soil conditions, and do not persist in environments where substrates become seasonally dry.

Objectives – Planned results to be achieved within a stated time period; objectives are measurable, quantifiable, subordinate to goals, and narrower in scope.

Off-Highway Vehicle (Off-Road Vehicle) Use – Any motorized vehicle use off an existing or designated route. Also see motorized vehicle.

Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Area Designations –

Open – Vehicle travel is permitted throughout the area designated as “open” to OHV use, if the vehicle is operated responsibly.

Limited – Motorized vehicle travel on designated areas, routes, roads, vehicle ways, and trails is subject to restrictions.

Closed – Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted.

Outstandingly Remarkable (OR) Value – A resource value or natural element of a stream being considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System which is extraordinary within the region (or RMP planning area). Categories of resource values listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act include “scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values.” “Other similar values” include, but are not limited to, hydrologic, ecologic/biologic diversity, paleontologic, botanic, and scientific study opportunities.

Paleontological Resource – Fossilized remains of vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical life forms associated with past geologic periods.

Perennial Plant Community – A group of long-lived, native and/or desirable non-native plant species.

Perennial Stream – A stream that flows continuously and is generally associated with a water table in the areas through which it flows.

Peripheral Species – Species whose distribution in Idaho is at the edge of their range. Because populations of these species often occur in marginal habitat (in terms of species needs), they are especially important to the genetic diversity of the species.



Pesticide – Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Phenology – the relationship between climate and plant growth stage.

Planning Issues – Defined by BLM Manual 1601 as a matter of controversy or dispute regarding a resource management activity or land uses that is well defined and/or topically discrete and involves alternatives among which to choose or decide.

Plant Maintenance – Fulfilling the plant's requirements for water, nutrients, and sunlight to ensure food storage and plant vigor sufficient for normal growth and reproduction.

Prehistoric Site – A geographic location where Native American cultural activities took place during a period when Native Americans were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native cultures.

Prescribed Burn (Prescribed Fire) – Intentional use of fire, by planned ignition, to accomplish planned objectives.

Prescription – Management practices which are selected and scheduled for application in a specific area in order to attain goals and objectives.

Primitive – Characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment isolated from the sights, sounds, and structures of man.

Primitive Values – Opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation, opportunity for solitude, and naturalness.

Priority Fish Species – Fish having special significance for management, including (1) special status species; (2) species of high economic or recreational value; or (3) populations of fish recognized as significant for one or

more factors such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character, or age.

Pristine Condition – The ecological condition of that plant community assumed to have existed prior to the influence of European man.

Project Planning – The most detailed level of BLM planning which identifies the design, placement, and implementation of specific projects. (Also see Activity Planning).

Proper Functioning Condition – When the physical and biological processes work together to provide a stable stream or wetland environment.

Proposed Species – Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A proposed rule has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Public – Affected or interested individuals, including consumer organizations, public land resource users, corporations, and other business entities, environmental organizations and special interest groups.

Public Land – Any land and interest in land (i.e., mineral estate) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (43 CFR 1601.0-5(i)). May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

Range Improvement – A structure, excavation, treatment or development to rehabilitate, protect, or improve range conditions on public lands.

Raptor – A bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beak (i.e., hawk, owl, vulture, eagle).



Rare Species – Plant or animal species which are uncommon to a specific area. All threatened or endangered and sensitive species can be considered rare, but the converse is not true.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) – A classification system which characterizes the ability of the land resource to provide opportunities for certain types of recreation experiences. Classifications (listed in order of increasing development) – modification of the natural environment – and decreasing opportunities for solitude include the following: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural and urban

Recreational River – Rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along the shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Recreational Values – See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Rehabilitation – The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance. Most of the rehabilitation efforts are the same as the Emergency Stabilization treatments. The primary difference between the two is the urgency of Emergency Stabilization as opposed to Rehabilitation and the timeline for implementation. Rehabilitation actions can occur up to 3 years after control of a fire to: 1) repair or improve land damaged by wildfire that is unlikely to recover to a pre-fire condition, 2) repair or replace minor facilities damaged or destroyed by fire, or 3) re-treat areas that were treated under an ESR plan that failed due to factors such as flooding or drought.

Relict Communities – A plant community surviving in an environment that has changed considerably, usually as a result of grazing animal use. Relict communities often occupy areas inaccessible to or otherwise unused by grazing ungulates.

Residual Ground Cover – That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.

Remnant Population – A small population of a plant or animal species that has been reduced in numbers and/or area of distribution; or: A small isolated population has been extirpated from the area.

Resource Advisory Group (RAC) – The Boise District RAC is a twelve member Federal Advisory Committee Act-chartered group responsible for providing consensus-based advice to BLM

Resource Management Plan (RMP) – A land use plan as described by FLPMA.

Restoration – Activities used to restore the structure and function of desired plant communities for wildlife habitat.

Right-of-Way – A permit or easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Right-of-Way Corridor – A linear parcel of land that has been identified by law, by Secretarial Order through the land use planning process, or by other management decision as being a preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants that are similar or compatible.

Riparian – Of, pertaining to, situated, or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water.

Riparian Area – The area between permanently saturated wetland and upland areas, which exhibits vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennial and intermittent streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of



latkes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

Riparian Ecosystem – A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem which is identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbounded water.

Riparian Area Condition Classes – Riparian areas may be classified in one of three conditions: proper functioning, non-functional, or functional-at-risk.

Rip-Rap – Broken angular stone used for embankments; a foundation or wall of stone thrown together irregularly.

Road – A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Saleable Minerals – High volume, low value mineral resources, including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand, and gravel. Specifically, mineral materials made available for sale under provisions of the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Salmonid – A member of the family of fish species *salmonidae*; includes trout and salmon species.

Scenic River – Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by road.

Scoping – The process of obtaining input from the ID team, resource staff, management, and the public (including the general public and relevant government agencies, Indian Tribes, organizations, and interest groups) in order to determine (1) which issues are significant to

the RMP and (2) the scope of issues to be addressed in the alternatives.

Season of Use – A period of grazing use defined either by calendar dates or phonological stages (i.e., early = prior to boot, critical = boot to flower, late= after flowering, dormant = dormant/winter). (Also see Boot Stage, Dormant State and Prior to Boot Stage)

Secretary – The Secretary of Interior or the individual to whom the authority and responsibility have been delegated.

Section 106 Consultation – Discussion between a Federal agency official and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties concerning historic properties that could be affected by a specific undertaking. The consultation process is outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, and codified in 36 CFR 800.

Sediment – Solid material that originates mostly from disintegrating rocks and is transformed by, suspended in, or deposited by water. Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material.

Sediment Yield – The volume or weight of sediment transported from a site.

Seep (or Spring) – A saturated zone at or near the ground surface where voids in the rock or soil are filled with water at greater than atmospheric pressure. Seep or spring sites are typically characterized by riparian vegetation and soil formed in the presence of water. Water may or may not be discharging from these sites, depending on the underlying geology, water source, season, or long term climatic trends. A seep is a small spring.

Semi-Developed Recreation Site – A site partially developed to accommodate specific intensive uses such as camping, boat launching, gaining access, etc. These sites may include some permanent facilities such as a



launch ramp, parking area, and/or toilet. However, regular maintenance may not occur.

Sensitive Species – Plant or animal species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species. Sensitive species are those (1) which are under status review by the FWS or NMFS; or (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary, or (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.

Seral Stage – See Ecological Status.

Significant Cultural Sites – Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as identified by 36 CFR part 60, and are evaluated at local, state or national levels of importance in consultation with the Tribes, State Historic Preservation Officer, local governments, communities and individuals.

Special Management Area (SMA) – Special Management Areas include Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

Species of Concern – Those animals and plants that because of low population numbers, a downward trend in population and/or habitat, restricted ranges, or restricted habitats may become candidates for threatened or endangered status.

Special Status Species – Species which have official recognition of rarity or decline, including specified identified in the *Federal Register* as “threatened”, “endangered”, “proposed”, or “candidate” and species listed as “sensitive” by a State or the Bureau of Land Management (Also see Threatened Species, Endangered Species, Proposed Species, Candidate Species, State Listed Species, and Sensitive Species).

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) – BLM administrative units estab-

lished to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activities and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis.

Species Diversity – The variation in numbers and kinds of species and the complexity of their interaction within a community.

Spring-Summer-Fall Range – Available habitat sites annually used by a population or portion of a population of animals during the period when persistent winter conditions are not present. Typically, this period would be between May 1 and November 30.

Standards and Guidelines – Provide the resource measures and guidance needed to ensure healthy, functional rangeland. The Standards for Rangeland Health are to be used as the BLM’s management goals for the betterment of the environment, protection of cultural resources, and sustained productivity of the range.

Standards are a description of a minimally functioning condition for soil, water quality, and biological components of rangelands.

Guidelines direct the selection of grazing management practices, and, where appropriate, livestock management facilities to promote... progress toward ... or ... maintenance of the Standards. Grazing management practices are livestock management techniques that can be incorporated into grazing permits.

State Listed Species – A plant or animal species proposed for listing or listed by a State in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) – Recreation management plan developed periodically (about 10 years) by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to help Federal, State and local



agencies assess recreational use trends and the needs for future management and facilities.

Stocking Level – The current level of live-stock grazing use on a unit of land, usually expressed as acres of land per AUM grazed.

Stubble Height – The height of ungrazed herbaceous matter left standing at the close of the grazing period or growing season.

Supervised Trailing – Livestock are actively pushed to their destination, not merely allowed to move along at their own pace without human encouragement.

Sustained Yield – The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands, consistent with multiple uses.

Thermal Cover – Vegetative or topographic cover used by animals to ameliorate the effects of weather.

Threatened Species – A plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered (See Endangered Species) within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and is officially listed as threatened by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Traditional Use – The utilization of natural resources in a similar fashion over a considerable period of time. Cattle grazing on the public land might be considered a traditional use since it has occurred for more than 150 years. Hunting and gathering activities by Native Americans may also be considered a traditional use of the vast open space of the west.

Traditional Cultural Property – A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion on the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that commu-

nity's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Traditional Lifeway Value – The quality of being useful in or important to the maintenance of a specified social and/or cultural group's traditional systems or religious belief, cultural practice, or social interaction, not closely identified with definite locations.

Trail – Any designated, designed, and constructed pathway suitable for one or more of the following methods of travel: foot, pack-stock, cross country ski, mountain bike, motorcycle, or OHV.

Treaty – A formal agreement between two or more nations, relating to peace alliance, trade, etc. Treaties between the United States government and Indian Tribes are formal contracts between two sovereigns which were signed by authorized representatives and ratified by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate.

Treaty Rights – Those provisions negotiated in treaties between the U.S. government and Indian Tribes which retain certain "rights" for the Indian Tribes, such as hunting and fishing rights, land rights, water rights, etc.

Trend – The direction in change in ecological status observed over time. Trend is described as toward or away from the potential natural community, or as not apparent.

Trespass – The use of public land without authority, resulting from an innocent, willful, or negligent act.

Tribal/Trust Resources – Those resources (i.e., deer, elk, and fish) located on public lands, which Native American Tribes have the right to take under treaty.

Tribal Resources – Those resources that Native Americans are deeply interested in or concerned about. Tribal resources are deeply embedded in cultural, traditional and spiritual values held by the Tribes. The local Shoshone-



Bannock Tribe and Shoshone-Paiute Tribe are concerned about all natural resources and their cultural resources. The Tribes are guardians for the animals and their habitats. The Tribes are also interested in resources related to their treaty rights such as the right to hunt, fish, gather raw materials and cut firewood. They are also interested in certain landscapes and specific locations that they interpret as sacred locations, spiritual locations that are important in their cultures. The Tribes also want to retain access to these resources. These tribal resources are protected under various legislated laws, regulations and agency policies.

Trust Responsibility – The sovereign status of Indian Tribes and special provisions of treaty language, which set Native Americans apart from other U.S. Populations, and define a special level of Federal agency responsibility. Most of the Federal lands were ceded to the U.S. government through treaties with the Indian Tribes. By retaining certain rights on these lands, the Indian Tribes, in essence, places their lands in the trust of the U.S., government, giving the U.S. government “trust responsibility” to manage those ceded lands for the benefit of the Tribes’ treaty rights.

Upland – The portion of land located away from riparian and floodplain areas.

Utilization – The proportion of current year’s vegetative growth consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Viable Population – That population level that is self-sustaining without exhibiting genetic depression caused by inbreeding.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes –

Class I – Preservation – The objective of this class is to maintain a landscape setting that appears unaltered by humans. Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract

attention. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

Class II – Retention – The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III – Partial Retention – The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. However, the change should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-1/2 mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class IV – Modification – The objective of this class is to provide for management activities, which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-1/2 mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the



VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class V – Rehabilitation or Enhancement – Change is needed to bring an area up to the standards of Class I, II, III, or IV (rehabilitation), or change may add acceptable visual variety to enhancement). This class applies to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to a point where the contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape and rehabilitation is needed. (For example, unacceptable cultural modification has reduced the scenic quality.) It may also be applied to areas that have the potential to increase the visual quality or variety of an area or site. Class V should be considered an interim or short-term classification until one of the other VRM class objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual resource management class should be identified.

Visual Quality – The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view.

Visual Resource – The visible physical features on a landscape (i.e., land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features).

Watershed (or Drainage Basin) – A topographically defined area drained by a river, stream, or system of connecting rivers or streams such that all outflow is discharged through a single outlet.

Watershed Assessment – A procedure used to characterize and document the human, aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial features, conditions, processes, and interactions within a defined area. Watershed assessment provides a context and focus for resource activity or project planning, design and implementation.

Watershed Condition Class – The description of watershed condition as satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

Satisfactory Condition Watershed – A watershed which has stable soils, sustains soil development and ecological processes, stores water and attenuates floods, maintains the integrity of nutrient cycles and energy flow, and has present, functioning recovery mechanisms.

Unsatisfactory Condition Watershed – A watershed in which one or more of the attributes described for a satisfactory condition watershed is non-functional, not properly functioning, or is functioning and at risk of becoming less than properly functioning.

Water Quality Limited Stream Segment – A stream segment in which full attainment of an identified beneficial use has not been achieved as a result of one or more limiting water quality parameters.

Wetland Area/Habitat – An area where at least periodic inundation or saturation with water (either from the surface or subsurface) is the predominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living there. These include the entire zones associated with streams, lakes, ponds, canals, seeps, wet meadows, and some aspen stands.

Wetted Width – The width of the water surface measured at right angles to the direction of flow and at a specific discharge.

Wild and Scenic River – As designated by the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, specific water-courses and their immediate environments which have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or similar values and are preserved in their free-flowing condition to protect them for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Wild and Scenic River segments are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational from section 2(b), Public Law 90-542:



Wild – Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Scenic – Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational – Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Wild and Scenic River Study – A two-step study process followed by the BLM in order to identify rivers or river segments for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). In step one the river is found eligible (or ineligible) for further study. In step two, eligible rivers are recommended as suitable (or unsuitable) for possible inclusion in the NWSRS.

Eligible River – A river or river segment determined through inventory and evaluation to be eligible for further study. Three elements are considered (1) is the drainage or waterway

according to the WSR Act and BLM Manual definition; (2) is the river free-flowing according to the WSR Act definition; and (3) does the river support any of the Outstandingly Remarkable values listed in the WSR Act, Section 1(b). Rivers meeting the eligibility criteria for further study are assigned the appropriate tentative classification as wild, scenic, or recreational, as defined in Section 2(b) of the WSR Act.

Suitable River – A river or river segment determined by the BLM to be suitable for possible inclusion in the NWSRS. Factors which may be considered include the following: (1) characteristics which made the river segment a worthy addition to the NWSRS; (2) the current status of land ownership and use in the area; (3) reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the NWSRS; and (4) proposed costs of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands and of administering the area (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Sec. 4(a)).

Wildland Fire Use – Use of unplanned fire to accomplish planned objectives.



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